No paper will be sent until the money is received. The Great Invention of the Age!-Steam Supplanted!-Gas Triumphant!

THE first half of the nineteenth century will be recorded as the age of steam. It has passed, and with it will pass the steam engine with the things that were.

The second half of the century will be known as commencing the age of Gas—an agent destined not only to light but to entirement the world. This

age has now commenced, and with it is now intro-duced the Gas Engine. Professor John C. F. Salomon, after twenty-six

Professor John C. F. Salomon, after twenty-six years of close observation upon the experiments of his own and of others in attempts to make the principle of the condensation of carbonic acid gasavailable as a mechanic motor, has perfected the same; and, having just received letters patent for his "Improved Carbonic Acid Engine," now offers to dispose of rights for the use thereof to the United States Government, and to individuals or to companies, the rights of States, counties, or cities.

The immense saving of money and labor, and of human lives and suffering, secured by the use of this new motor, will inevitably insure its speedy adoption in all places where steam power is now used, and in thousands of other places where the great expense, bulk, and weight of the steam engine has precluded its use.

This new motor may be applied to all purposes as a propeiling agent, from the single-horse power for the cotton-gin to the two thousand horse power for ocean steamers, with the expense less than that required by the steam engine, of boilers and fur-

for ocean steamers, with the expense least han that required by the steam engine, of boilers and furnaces, fuel and firemen, and of built and weight—100 tons weight sufficing for the same power of 1,900 tons of the steam engine.

These facts are established by the expertmental engine of twenty-five (25) horse power, now working well" at Cincinnati, as noticed in the following from the Cincinnati Nonparcitof the 18th instant: To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Satu day, May 8, 1852.

We are pleased to state that J. C. F. Salomon

late of this city, has received a patent for his motor of carbonic acid gas, in its application to an engine. The successful experiments of this inven tion were not long since given in the Nonpareil. The same gentleman has received another patent

The same gentleman has received another patent for the steering and propelling power."

Also, rights for the use of his "Improved Propelling and Steering Apparatus," one peculiar-advantage of which gives the pilot such complete control of the vessel, independent of the engineer, that he can "right-about face" a man-of-war in less time than is required to load her guns.

Also, rights for his "Improved Spring Saddle," for military and common purposes, designed for the greatest possible comfort of both horse and rider

Any information in regard to the above invalu Any information in regard to the above in and able inventions, and of obtaining rights, &c , may be promptly obtained by addressing

D. L. ELDER,

Attorney and agent for the patentee, 7th st., opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington, D. C.

opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington, D.C.

From Mr. Royse, of New Albany, Indiana, inventor of a new agricultural wonder, a Rotatory Plough.

Washington, January 30, 1852.

Mr. Elder-Sir: I cheerfully avail myself of this opportunity to give you a few brief statements in reference to Professor Salomon's New Mechanical Motor, as it is your request, as well as a duty I owe my country. The facts are the following, as near as I now recollect:

I arrived at Cincinnati on the 8th of October, 1851, and on the following day I called to see Professor Salomon's New Mechanical Motor, of which I had read accounts in the public papers. I was desirous to see the engine, from the fact that I had for some time previous been studying to make the same principle applicable as a motive power to machinery. I was astonished and delighted in witnessing the construction and operation of the

machinery. I was astonished and delighted in witnessing the construction and operation of the engine. I saw my embodied idea before me more perfect than I had conceived.

I witnessed the operation for near an hour. It was uniform and perfect, and of sufficient power to lift a weight of 12,000 pounds twenty-five times in a minute. This power was applied to turn the machinery of the shop, and appeared to be equal to steam-engines commonly used in machine-shops. The whole length of this engine is about twelve or fifteen feet, and I suppose its weight might be about five or six tons. The furnace is a small sheet-iron pan, the size of my hat, and held about a double handful of charcoal. The machinery is not more complicated than that of the steamengine, the principle of construction and operation being the same. This was estimated to be a twenty-five horse-power engine, of which I have twenty-five horse-power engine, of which I have

I am not pecuniarily interested in the success of the invention. I never expected to be called upon to make any statements in reference to it. I have had no previous acquaintance with Professor Salomon, and never saw him, to my knowledge, until I met him in this city on yesterday.

Yours, respectfully,

P. E. ROYSE.

Yours, respectfully,
P. E. ROYSE.

Intelligencer, Republic, Era, Southern Press, and Telegraph, Washington; American, Patriot, and Sun, Baltimore; Ledger, American, and Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia; Tribune, Herald, Journal of Commerce, Scientific American, Farmer & Mechanics, Courier & Enquirer, and Phrenological Journal, New York; Advertiser, Brooklyn; Silliman's Journal, New Haven; Journal and Gazette, Providence; Atlas, Post, and Transcript, Boston; Messenger, Portsmouth; Enquirer, Portland; Journal and Argus, Albany; Courier and Express, Buffalo; Herald, Cleveland; Tribune, Detroit; Journal, Chicago; Gazette and Advertiser, Pittsburgh; Gazette, Enquirer, Nonparell, Atlas, Commercial, and Cist's Advertiser, Cincinnati; Courier, Journal, and Democrat, Louisville; Intelligencer and Republican, St. Louis; Picayune, Delta, and Advertiser, New Orleans; Courier, Charleston; Whig, Richmond; Alta California, San Francisco—insert three months every other day, inner form, and forward bills, with a copy of the paper, to bills, with a copy of the paper, to

J. C. F. SALOMON, Patentee,

Washington, D.

Dec 27-eod3mif Washington, D.C.

OHARLES SEXTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services in the Supreme Court of the United States, in claims before the Court of Commissioners, and in claims against the various Departments of the General Government and before Congress, in procuring patents, in obtaining pensions and bounty lands, in collecting debts and inheritances, and negotiating the purchase and sale of lands in any part of the United States; especially in prosecuting claims before

or purchase and sine of lands in any part of the United States; especially in prosecuting claims before the Court of Commissioners under our treaty with Mexico, is prepared to give his full attention, and to California land-title cases coming up in the United States Supreme Court on appeal.

The latest maps of the States and Territories, compiled from the surveys of the General Land Office, and statistical information, embracing the improvements and population of the Territories and the important towns in the United States, agreeable to the late census, can be obtained at his agreeable to the late census, can be obtained at his office, on 15th street, opposite the Treasury Washington, D. C.

ington, D. C.

REFERENCES: Hon. Justin Butterfield, Washington City; his Excellency Alexander Ramsey. St.
Paul, Minnesota; John R. Livingston, Attorney at
Law, New York City; Peter H. Burnet, Attorney at
Law, Alviso, California; Messra. Thomas Cowperthwait & Co., Philadelphia; Messrs. A P. Ladew
& Co., St. Louis; Messra. G. Abernathy & Co.,
Orngon City.

THE ADVERTISEMENT in the Baltimore Sun of the 15th, and the New York Time of the 16th instant, by Whitehurst, claiming the credit of having taken the likeness of this distinguished in

having taken the likeness of this distinguished in dividual, is not true.

The only Daguerrectype which has been taken in America of Governor Kossuth, was taken in his rooms at Brown's Hotel, by Bennett, and the only original picture in this city may be, seen at his Gallery, near Seventh street. All others are copies. Daguerrectypes of Madame Pulszky and other distinguished individuals are also on exhibition at BENNETT'S National Gallery.

Jan 26 Pa. avenue, near 7th street.

Pa. avenue, near 7th atreet, HUDSON RIVER FIRE AND MARINE IN-SURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Office No. 1, Todd's Building, adjoining Brown's Hotel, Washington City, D. C. Capital \$300,000, (all paid in and securely invest

W. H.L. insure merchandise cargoes, dwellings, household furniture and other property, anywhere in this District or the adjoining States, on ne most favorable terms.

The public may rest assured that all losses sue

tained by this company will be liberally and promptly adjusted at their office in this city.

ISAIAH BLOOD, President.

ALFRED NOXON, Vice President.

P. J. AVERY, Secretary, JAS. A. REQUA, Actuary, SAML. B. HICKCOX, General Agent

THE REPUBLIC.

DAILY.

Vol. III.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

(Successrs to J. W. Maury & Co.)

\$30,000! \$20,000! \$15,000! 25 Prizes of \$1,000!

Lottery for the Benefit of the

STATE OF DELAWARE,

75 Number Lottery-13 Drawn Ballots. GRAND SCHEME:

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. \$51,330! \$21,500! 5 Prizes of \$10,000! Lottery for the benefit of the

STATE OF DELAWARE. Class 4, for 1852.

12 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 Tickets. SPLENDID SCHEME.

prize of......\$51,330

......

......

&c. &c. &c. Tickets \$15-Halves \$7 50-Quarters \$3 75-Eighths \$1 873.

\$35,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE,

Class 7, for 1852.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, May 16, 1852.
75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of. \$35,000
1 do 15,000
1 do 10,000
2 do 40,000
2 do 3,000
2 do 3,000
2 do 2,574
5 do 2,000
10 do 1,000
40 do 400
40 do 400

Tickets \$10-Halves 85-Quarters \$2 50.

\$75,000! 2 Prizes of \$20,000 ! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class A, for 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, May 22, 1852.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78—making nearly as many prizes as blanks. BRILLIANT SCHEME.

..... 15,000 10,275

1 do 4 prizes of. 4 do 5 do 197 do

WASHINGTON: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1852.

No. 272.

THE REPUBLIC.

FOR MAY, 1852. GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS, SPEECH OF HON. RICHARD YATES, On the Land Policy of the United States, and in Defence of the West, in the House of Representa-tives, April 23, 1852.

tree, April 23, 1802.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the bill "to encourage agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and other branches of industry. Class 1, for 1852.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, May 1, 1852.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the bill "to encourage agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a lamily a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period herein specified"—

Mr. YATES said:

Mr. Chairman: I shall endeavor, in the few remarks which I shall make upon this occasion, to confine myself chi fly to the subject legitimately before the committee. The consideration of this hill very properly invites discussion as to the whole land policy of the Government. Whether the present policy as to the public lands is to be continued, or whether Congress shall adopt a new policy, are questions which are now eccupying a large share of the attention of Congress and of the country. In the attempt to present my views upon this question, I am sware that nothing short of the Presidential question seems to awaken the interest of the committee, and I aimost shrink from the effort to arrest its attention by remarks upon the appropriate business and practical questions which it is our duty, as legislators, to investigate.

The constitutional power of Congress to make grants of lands to actual settlers, or to the States, for the construction of railroads, has been denied by most of the gentlemen who have addressed the committee against these propositions. I do not propose to discuss the question of constitutional power at length. If a question can be settled by precedent, then I think that the right of Congress to make these grants may be considered a settled question. When the propriety of such grants first came before Congress, the question of constitutional power at length. If a question considered a settled question when the propriety of such grants first came before Congress, the question of constitutional power in the form the representation, to assignment the power, and to the proposes of couration, to assignme, to actual settlers, a

To individuals and companies... 279,792
For seats of government, &c..... 50,860
For military services...... 16,019,065 Reserved for companies, corpora-tions, &c. 8.955,383 Confirmed private claims. 7,123,903 Swamp lands granted to the States 27,397,260 Central railroad grant 3025,920 Total of acres unsold and unappropriated, of of-fered and unoffered lands, on the 30th September, 1851, 1,399,5% 140.53 acres.

It appears from this table that in a period of

It appears from this table that in a period of seventy years only 101,633,930 of acres have been sold, and that the Government still hos on hand a mighty domain of over thirteen hundred millions of acres. Is here not an ample fund for all the purposes of education, for the relief of the insane, for homes to the actual settler, and for the purposes of internal improvement?

Mr. Chairman, much as I desire to see portions of the public lands appropriated to internal improvements, yet this is not the chief measure with me. In my humble estimation, the first and most desirable application of the public demain is to make ample provision for the insane, the deaf and dumb, and the blind. The Government could not make a more useful application of a portion of the public domain than by assisting each State and Territory to endow an institution for each of these objects. The census of 1840, in a total population of 17,069,453 persons in the United States, exhibited an insane population of 17,457; and the census of 1850, in a total population of 17,457; and the census of 1850, in a total population of 17,457; and the census of this fearful malady is in a ratio far greater than the increase of the whole population. But, sir, the results of proper medical treatment in institutions established for this purpose have been most gratifying. Thousands who were considered hopelessly insane have been restored to reason, and there is every reason to believe that the frightful increase of this dread malady may be in a great measure stayed if proper relief is afforded.

The grants in favor of these objects should be

in a great measure stayed if proper relief is alforded.

The grants in favor of these objects should be munificent, and such as with the aid of the States would place these institutions beyond the contingency of want. These grants are not convended for on the ground maintained by certain political economists of France, that it is the duty of the government to furnish direct subsistence to the people, and which has led her impulsive population to claim for government aid, instead of relying upon the surer rewards of honest industry and persevering labor. It is upon the higher principle of duty to the children of misfortunt, who, by the inscrutable decrees of an overruling Providence, are deprived of the ability to procure means of support or education. There comes to us, sir, dence, are deprived of the ability to procure means of support or education. There comes to us, sir, an appeal from these unfortunate classes of our population addressing itself to the kindlicat sympathics, the noblest impulses of the heart, as well as to the highest considerations of patriotism. Yes, sir, from the dethroned intellects of the twenty-seven thousand maniacs in the land, the stopped cars of the deaf and dumb, from the sightless eye balls of the blind, closed forever to the beautiful frame-work of art and nature by which we are

because the period of the state of the state

Section of the control of the contro

APRIL 30, 1652.

1013.065 scree, have not had the effect to reduce the prices of lands already occupied and improved the prices of the

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC. NINTH STREET, REAL PERMOVIVABIA AVERUS. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE REPUBLIC at the usual rates of the other papers published in Washington. A deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

THE TRI-WEEKLY REPUBLIC WILL BE ISSUED BYERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.